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snakes are met, and if poisonous are very dangerous, some do not warn you off like the Rattle-snakes.

"You meet rough or muddy roads to vex you, and blind paths to perplex you, rocks, mountains, and steep ascents. You may often lose your way, and must always have a compass with you as I had. You may be lamed in climbing rocks for plants or break your limbs by a fall. You must cross and wade through brooks, creeks, rivers and swamps. In deep fords or in swift streams you may lose your footing and be drowned. You may be overtaken by a storm, the trees fall around you, the thunder roars and strikes before you. The winds may annoy you, the fire of heaven or of men sets fire to the grass or forest, and you may be surrounded by it, unless you fly for your life.

"You may travel over a[n] unhealthy region or in a sickly season, you may fall sick on the road and become helpless, unless you be very careful, abstemious and temperate.

"Such are some of the dangers and troubles of a botanical excursion in the mountains and forests of North America. The sedentary botanists or those who travel in carriages or by steamboats know little of them; those who merely herborize near a city or town do not appreciate the courage of those who brave such dangers to reap the botanical wealth of the land, nor sufficiently value the collections thus made.

"Yet, although I have felt all those miseries, I have escaped some to which others are liable. I have never been compelled to sleep at night on the grounds, but have always found a shelter. I have never been actually starved, nor assailed by snakes or wild beasts, nor robbed, nor drowned, nor suddenly unwell. Temperance and the disuse of tobacco have partly availed me, and always kept me in health" [pp. 57-58].

C. B. C.

INDIANAPOLIS AND THE CIVIL WAR.

[By John H. Holliday. Paper covers. 70 pp. Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. IV, No. 9. Indianapolis.]

This monograph is of value not only to local history, but to national as well. It gives an authoritative account of the course of the war as viewed from an important, and in some respects

typical, Northern center, and shows with rare insight and careful research the effects of the war upon a city which the tide of battle never reached, but which was the seat of operations of one of the most active war governors, a great war market, a camp for Northern soldiers and for Southern prisoners. In the study of the French Revolution the best work now being done consists in pointing out the course of the revolution and the economic and social life of the people in the provinces and towns outside of Paris. An enormous amount of material has thus been accumulated which enables us to see the revolution in a new and truer light. Something of this sort is now being done in this country for our Civil War. Without invidious comparisons, it is only fair to say that Mr. Holliday's monograph is the best work of the kind known to the reviewer in any part of the country. He has a personal knowledge of the subject, as he was engaged in newspaper work in Indianapolis during the war. To this he has added a wide and penetrating reading of apparently all the sources of information bearing on his theme. He goes into all phases of life in Indianapolis, and, moreover, does not merely pile up isolated items of information, but shows cause and effect, and, withal, gives us a vivid picture of the city in the exciting days of the war. Any historian of the war as a whole will find here a great deal of material and sound judgment which cannot but influence his own conclusions. In quality and style it ranks with Mr. Rhodes' *History of the United States from 1850 to 1877* as a masterpiece in the field covered.

As a contribution to local history Mr. Holliday's pages will be read with delight by all who are interested in their city and in bygone days. There is in them a delicious humor, never obtrusive, always apt. Large affairs and great events are given worthy treatment, but the routine of daily life and the fortunes of the average man are never lost sight of. There are five chapters: *The Settlement and Its Life, Religion and Politics, The First Year of the Struggle, Rapidly Moving Events (principally 1862), The Bitterness and Magnitude of Conflict.* All of these are not only a storehouse of information, but exceedingly interesting as well. Detailed criticism and extended comment cannot be given

here. Part of the material appeared in the chapter of J. P. Dunn's History of Greater Indianapolis which Mr. Holliday contributed. Much of it appears here for the first time.

The summary of the influence of the war given on pages 594 and 595 is of interest. "The war was over, but its grim era closed upon a new Indianapolis. The quiet town, with its simple life, was gone forever, and in its place was the bustling city, with new ideas, new aspirations, new ways. Much more than half the population were newcomers. As it had changed materially, it had changed in other respects. Its life was different. The war had brought sorrow to many households and broken up many. * * * The alteration in circumstances made a difference, for many large fortunes had been made and many families had been impoverished or had gained nothing. There was more luxurious living and ostentation. The inevitable demoralization of war had to be reckoned with, and both morality and religion were affected. Hundreds of young men had become addicted to intemperance and the general moral tone had been lowered. Extravagances had increased in many things and was driving out the former simplicity. Change was over all." C. B. C.

LINCOLN'S BODYGUARD.

[By Robert W. McBride. Paper covers. 39 pp. Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. V, No. 1. Indianapolis. 1911.]

Judge McBride served from December, 1863, to the end of the war in the "Union Light Guard, otherwise known as the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry," organized by Governor David Tod. This company served as the bodyguard of President Lincoln. Its members had therefore an unusual opportunity of observing the President in his public appearances and conditions in Washington during the war. Judge McBride was corporal and company clerk, so that he was the logical man to prepare this memorial of the organization. His account, "with some personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln," was privately printed for distribution among the members of the company. It